



Kosciusko, Sept. 9, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
A. G. BROWN.FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. HEMINGWAY.FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES E. MATHEWS.FOR TREASURER,
GEN. WM. CLARK.FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,
JACOB THOMPSON,
T. M. TUCKER,
ROBT. ROBERTS,
WM. E. HAMMET.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE R. CLAYTON.FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
L. G. GALLOWAY.FOR AUDITOR,
LUKE LEA.FOR TREASURER,
WM. HARDMAN.BOND PAYING
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,
W. G. KENDALL,
H. MONGER,
S. J. GHOLSON,
W. E. HOWARD.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS BOWDEN as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Circuit Court at the ensuing November election.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 14th inst. contains what purports to be a letter written by Mr. Jefferson to a gentleman in Rhode Island, in which after passing a high compliment on the talents of Henry Clay, he is made to express the wish that Mr. Clay may yet become President of the United States.—We advise the editor of the whig to enquire whether this letter is not spurious, or a forgery. Some ten years since a very similar letter made its appearance in some of the newspapers, the authenticity of which was promptly denied by some of Mr. Jefferson's friends and acquaintances in Virginia and it was traced up to some editor of a newspaper in Rhode Island who had first published it and this editor being unable either to produce the genuine letter, or give the name of the gentleman to whom it was written, it was admitted on all hands to be an imposition upon the public.

The southern of the 16th inst. speaking of the meeting of the anti-repudiating club of that place held on the evening before says, "we left disappointed in not seeing a larger company present; and with the view of preventing a similar occurrence, it was proposed that the ladies be invited to be present."

If anti-repudiating has become so dull a business in Jackson already as this would seem to indicate, it advocates will be apt to find it still more so before the ladies.—When they understand the real question as it truly is, viz: Whether a portion of the people have a right, and ought to be allowed to sell the remainder into bondage, it will not take them long to decide in favour of freedom.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN ALABAMA.—The Washington (Geo.) News publishes the following extract of a letter, and vouchers for the respectability of the writer. The letter dated:

COLUMBUS, Ga.,
July 12, 1843.

I believe I have room to give you the particulars of the most shocking murders I have ever heard of, committed in Barber county, Alabama, a few days ago. A Mrs. Gachett (pronounced Gasha) and her two daughters were visited on the day of the murder by a Mr. Brown and his wife—they took dinner, and remained until late in the evening with the old lady and her daughters. When they were about leaving, they insisted that the old lady should go home with them and spend the night; she refused, giving as a reason that her daughters would be left alone, and farther that all the money she had was in her house. They however continued to urge her until she consented to accompany them to re-

main the night. Shortly after their departure, a sick and weary traveller rode up and begged permission to stay the night. The two ladies said they were alone, and he could not stop. He said he doubted whether he could ride to the next house, and presuming that they were afraid of him, he told them that if they would consent to let him remain, he would take his room and suffer them to keep the key. At this proposition they consented, and the traveller soon went to his room.

Some time during the night he was awoke by a noise in the other room, there being but two in the house. Continuing to hear some one moving about, he got up, and went softly to the door discovered a man at a bureau examining the drawers. He hailed the individual, who instantly drew a knife and made at the traveller, who, as he approached, shot him dead at his feet. The pistol alarmed the negroes, and when they came up they went to the ladies' room and found them both lying in their beds, with their throats cut, and dead! The traveller, on enquiring for their mistress, was taken to Brown's house. On meeting the old lady, he told her some one had murdered her daughters, and that he had shot the villain. Mrs. Brown exclaimed, "you have killed my husband", and so it turned out; the very person who had spent the day with Mrs. Gachett, had murdered her two daughters! What a providential thing that the man should have been permitted to remain to punish the assassin!—It is a pity Mrs. Brown had not shared her husband's fate, as she must have known his murderous design.

Phosphorescence in the living body.—Mr. G. F. COLIER relates in the *Lancet* (June 10, 1843.) a curious example of this. It occurred in a man 43 years of age, of tall stature, robust, Herculean strength, and who was for some time annoyed with psoriasis of the palms. He is a gross feeder, extremely fond of the fat of meat, in the use of which he indulges very extensively. For several days prior to his skin becoming phosphorescent had been indulging in the use of grossly fat food to an extent exceeding his usual habit, and had been taking large quantities of lemon-juice, his own remedy for psoriasis. He is very temperate in the use of fermented liquors, and seldom takes spirits. he had been reading late, as he was wont to do, and retiring he had clothed the head of hair with his shirt instead of throwing it over the chairback. On getting into bed he saw to his surprise a blaze or halo of phosphorescent flame, representing the headless trunk of a human body, at the foot of the bed, where he had disposed his apparel. His curiosity being excited he got out of bed, and approaching and hauling the shirt, he was induced to examine his own skin. He found his arms and his chest in the same luminous state. When the phosphorescence faded on the linen friction, restored it. The phenomenon continued for several days, and has since recurred under the same error of diet.

[Medical General News.]

WORK OF AUGUST.—Continue your improvements all spare time, the woods pasture particularly,—it will save your corn and fodder too.—Have every thing ready about gin-houses, gin stand, press, &c., any repairs necessary, now is the time—prepare scaffolds for drying.

On the 15th of August—"Sundays excepted"—sow turnips; so, be you prepared in time by having your land well manured, deep ploughed, and finely pulverized with a heavy harrow; on the 15th plough again, sow seed and harrow in; if you can drill, it will give you a heavier crop; mark off rows, with a bull-tongue, straight and shallow, land being fresh ploughed, then with two or three joints of cane, the joints punched out except bottom one in it make a hole large enough to pass seed, then walk along the row and shake the cane; regulate size of hole, to necessity. Cover with harrow.

Cotton picking now comes on; not often later than the middle should your hands be out of field, light hands especially; your early picking, like ploughing, cannot be pushed too soon. Let care now preside; pick cotton clean, handle it neatly—commence so soon as light hands can get 20 to 50 pounds.

Thrash oats, rye, and wheat for fall ploughing, that the straw will be in readiness to pack down with pea vine.

[South-Western Farmer.]

HOW TO GET A BREAKFAST.—The N. York Sunday Atlas tells a story on this theme which is amusing, and can do the reader no harm, if he be inclined to doubt its authenticity. If he believes it he may draw a fine moral from it.—The scene is London the *dramatis personae* two gentlemen who have casually met on a bright, bracing morning. Their appetites were as sharp as the weather.

Neither of them had breakfasted, and though one of them was of a very poetic temperament, there was at that time no subject so sweet as coffee and rolls—the things for which he was yearning.

"Lend me a shilling," said he to his companion, "and I will stand the breakfast."

A shilling! but a shilling! to administer to the wants of these gentlemen, and to keep them from the pangs of hunger! But they were guiltless of the possession of any of the coin of the realm.

"I haven't a shilling," said the person addressed, "but there's a man I set up in a coffee house some time ago; we can get breakfast there. It's a mile off, though."

They made nothing of the distance, and in the course of time, arrived at the coffee house.

"Two cups of hot coffee and two hot rolls," said the last speaker.

It was brought—but as soon as it was placed on the table, the money was demanded.

"O, charge it to me, Mr. —."

"Never give credit. No trust chalked over the counter," growled the fellow, and coffee and hot rolls, which had been placed under the noses of the hungry gentlemen, were removed.

"What's to be done?" cried one.—They pondered a moment, and then the coffee house keeper's patron said—

"Do you write a song, and I'll set it to music."

The poet wrote one verse, and the musician set it to music, while his friend was composing the second. The two now started to Walker's music-store.—Soho Square, London, and offered for sale the production.

"Play it over," said the publisher.

The musician played and sung it.

"I'll give you a guinea for it."

It was readily taken, and the two went back to the coffee-house, regaled themselves heartily, and gave the ungrateful proprietor a lecture, which would have been death to a sensitive man, but which was, of course, lost of him.

The one is now the most popular singer of the age, and the other is one of the editors of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Return of part of the Santa Fe Expedition.—We learn by an extra from the office of the *Clarksville (Texas Standard)* that this expedition, which started for the purpose of capturing a company of Mexican traders in their route to Santa Fe, has been defeated in its object, and and part of those composing it returned home.

The traders had with them \$250,000 in bullion, and 50 packs of beaver. When the dragoons returned to the U. States they continued their journey without any protection whatever, but the inefficiency or knavery of Snively gave them so much the start that there is little chance that the party who pursued them will overtake them before reaching Santa Fe. The *Standard* promises a detailed account of the expedition.

[Washington (Ark.) Int. Aug. 9th.]

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a dark dun colored or skew bald stud horse. Any person who will take him up or give me any information that will enable me to get him, will confer a particular favour and shall be suitably rewarded.

G. D. BOYD.

August 4th, 1843.

RATES OF SPECIE, BANK NOTFS, &c.
IN NEW ORLEANS.

Bank of Louisiana,	pays specie
Gas Bank,	pays specie
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	pays specie
Union Bank,	pays specie
City Bank,	pays specie
Louisiana State Bank,	pays specie
Carrollton Bank,	pays specie
Canal Bank,	pays specie
Commercial Bank,	9 a 1 per ct disc't.
Citizens' Bank,	32 a 33 do do
Improvement do,	60 a 62 do do
Exchange Bk. N. Orleans,	60 a 62 do do
Bank of Orleans,	45 a 50 do do
Atchafalaya Bank,	82 a 85 do do
Commercial Bank Natchez, checks on } 3 a 10	
Merchants Bank New Orleans } disc't.	

Notes of Municipalities.

MUNICIPALITY, No. 1	7 a 8 per ct. dis.
Do. No. 2	64 a 8 do dis.
Do. No. 3	58 a 60 do dis.

UNCURRENT MONEY. discount.

United States Bank Notes,	40 a 45
Alabama State Bank & Branches	144 a 16
Planters' Bank Post Notes, Natchez,	60 a 63
Agricultural Post Notes,	50 a 55
Grand Gulf,	50 a 65
Mississippi Union Bank,	78 a 80
Commercial & Railroad Bank, Vicksburg,	90 a 92
Port Gibson,	
Georgia Banks,	uncertain
Virginia and South Carolina,	para 2

WESTERN BANKS. discount.

Cincinnati,	para 1
Ohio country Banks,	5 a 10
Kentucky,	para 1
Indiana,	para 2
State Bank of Illinois,	55 a 61
Bank of Illinois Shawneetown,	55 a 61
Tennessee Banks,	a 61
Arkansas,	57 a 60

Addenda—to G. D. BOYDS REPORT

A year and a half has passed by since the foregoing was written, and the writer so far from having seen any thing since to change his opinion, has been reflection which he has bestowed upon the subject, and it is most certainly true that each new discovery of facts and circumstances which have come to light since that time is well calculated to strengthen him in his position.

At the time the foregoing report was made it produced such a sensation in the Representative hall as to startle many of the anti bonders, and to cause them to look with apparent horror from the frightful abyss to which they conceived I had lead them. It was only by a very small majority that the report was received by the house, where the anti bonders were largely in the majority. After it was received however, there was less difficulty in ordering it to be printed, as the motion to print was made by a gentleman in the opposition, who paid me the compliment to say that his opposition to it was because it was an anti bond document, but that now it had been received, he conceived it to be as well worth printing as any thing on that side of the question which he had seen. At that time I knew but three members of the Legislature who were willing to subscribe to the sentiments therein advanced.

But the case is quite different now.—Not only have we a large number of members of the Legislature, but the number of anti bonders against both the Planters' & Union Bank have still more greatly increased among the people.

My views of the doctrine of anti bondism is that it is good for the whole amount, or it is good for nothing. That is, I mean to say it will as well apply to the Planters' Bank bonds, or any other such pretended debts of the State which were not created for the legitimate and necessary purposes of government, which is, according to the language of our declaration of independence "to secure us in life liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But there are many who say that they are opposed to the payment of the Union Bank bonds, because they were in violation of the constitution, and they are in favour of the payment of the Planters' Bank bonds, because they are recognized by the constitution.

Those who sincerely entertain this opinion, surely cannot have given the subject a proper examination. Upon the abstract question of constitutionality, if such a degree of comparison were allowable, I would say that the Planters' Bank bonds were created in a more unconstitutional manner than even the Union Bank bonds. Let us examine the facts in relation to this subject. The constitution of 1817 under which the State was admitted into the Union has the following provision Art 6 Sec 9 "No Bank shall be incorporated by the Legislature without reservation of the right to subscribe for, in behalf of the State, at least one fourth part of the capital stock thereof, and the appointment of a proportion of the directors, equal to the stock subscribed for." At the time of the adoption of the constitution the "Bank of Mississippi" incorporated by the territorial act of 1809 to continue until 1835 was in existence, with a capital of half a million of dollars & located in Natchez. In 1818, shortly after the adoption of this constitution, a supplementary act was passed changing it to the name of the Bank of the State of Mississippi, & authorizing branches to be located and subscription books to be opened at the towns of Port Gibson & Vicksburg for 500 shares in each place, and authorizing the Governor to subscribe on the part of the State as prescribed by the constitution, for one fourth part of the whole amount of the State stock of said Bank. And to induce persons to subscribe and invest their money, the 16 section of said supplementary charter provides and says, "no other Bank shall be established by any future law of this State, during the continuance of the aforesaid corporation. FOR WHICH THE FAITH OF THE STATE IS HEREBY PLEDGED." This amended charter was accepted, & the additional stock taken and the branches located and went on as well perhaps as it is the nature of banks to do, until the 10th of February in the year 1830, when the Planters' Bank was incorporated with the following beautiful preamble giving the reasons why &c; "Whereas the establishment of a bank in the State of Mississippi for the purpose of general convenience and public revenue would on the one hand by a judicious increase of the circulating medium, give impulse to agricultural labour, activity & vigour to agricultural labour, activity to commercial enterprise, increased value to our lands, and on the other, by a creation of revenue relieve the citizen